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THE FREAK LAWS OF ARIZONA.

(Globe Arizona Record.)

The dilemma in which the Arizona State Federation of Labor finds itself over the acceptance by the people of the old age and mothers' pension act is not an unmixed evil. The opponents of the initiative and referendum now have their opportunity to say, "I told you so," and we are now able to get some measure of response from the supporters of the popular measures, so that ultimately we will get on a basis of co-operation.

No one class of people is fit to govern all other classes, unless by common consent and with full knowledge of the plans to be pursued. In the old days when most of the laws were approved or condemned in the offices of corporations we had misrule. We have swung to the other extreme, and if labor is to continue its rule it must appreciate its responsibilities.

It is a matter of no moment whether the voters were lured into a trap by accident or design through a misleading title appearing on the official ballot as "Providing for an Old Age and Mothers' Pension, and Making Appropriation therefor." The effect is just as disastrous in one case as in the other. Good citizenry should call for the advocacy of bills that have been and will be closely scrutinized and which are fundamentally correct.

The proposal to establish a state reclamation system, with its clause against the employment of aliens; the 80 per cent law, with its towering insult to other nations; and the mothers' pension act, denying relief to anyone except a citizen of the United States and a resident of Arizona for five years, are all unworthy of a generous people at any time, and particularly at a time when the United States is unusually blessed as compared with other nations. Enlarge the scope of these laws so that all of the states of the union should have similar laws, and what an affront we would offer to the intelligence of the world. We, a composite people, descendants of Europeans, cursing our ancestry and denying the right of refuge, succor and relief to aliens.

The preamble of our constitution is: "We, the people of the state of Arizona, grateful to Almighty God for our liberties, do ordain this constitution." Did we mean that or are we hypocrites. If we meant it, why did the voters curtail the rights of all others?

This paper has taken the position with fierce criticism against it, that the initiative and referendum laws are not truly representative, and our position is getting safer and saner every day. It might be well at this time to point out to democrats at least, that in 1911 Woodrow Wilson was president of the short ballot organization, an organization that has been attempting to point out the pitfalls into which our people have fallen.

Childs, in his "Short Ballot Principles," says: "Propose to make an office appointive on the ground that the plan of having him elective has worked badly, and the word 'undemocratic' falls like a gavel to end the discussion. Plead that a referendum on a technical subject is little better than leaving the decision to chance, and the query, 'Don't you trust the people?' is supposed to retire you in confusion, and he supports Robert Louis Stevenson in his statement that 'Man shall not live by bread alone, but principally by catch phrases.' 'It is less majestic to allege that there are any limitations to the people in either morals or learning,' and 'In the same editorials, after exalting the intelligence and virtue of the people, I have seen them proceed to deplore the 'wanton indifference of the age' and the 'prevailing absence of civic energy.' No plan of government is a democracy unless on actual trial it proves to be one. The fact that those who planned it intended it to be a democracy and could agree that it would be one if the people would only do thus and so, proves nothing. Democracy has limits—many limits—and overstepping these limits may result in oligarchy."

In this case it is not the inconvenience of voting which practically disenfranchise the bulk of the citizens, but the inconvenience of voting intelligently. That is what happened to the mothers' pension bill. People meant to be generous in donating pensions to mothers, and harm has come to good intentions.

The criticism that this paper directs at the authors of the bill is a criticism that lies against any party in power misusing it. All proposed laws are debatable ground and the best place to debate them is in the halls of the legislature and all members thereof should attend to their business in such manner as to foreclose no one side. If the people take the position that they should be trusted, then their judgment as to their legislative selections should be trusted, and these mistakes would not be so serious because of the speedy opportunity of repealing them. The sponsors of the bills complained of assumed that they were infallible when measures "loosely drawn should not be subjected to the veto power of the governor," nor the power of the legislature to repeal or amend. We are human and we err, and we erred when we said that we couldn't err.

One of the greatest railroad presidents in the United States has recently called attention to the fact that the greatly increased expenses of the railroads, brought about by adverse legislation and

taxes, has resulted in the creation of nothing but more political offices, deficits and reduced wages.

The more we hamper and restrict our business enterprises in ways that are punitive, the fewer positions there are left for wage earners, and any attack that is unjust eventually is reflected in the laborer's home.

WHO PAYS THE WAR COST?

Political economists say that one of the most surprising feats of finance the world has known was the payment of the German war indemnity by the peasantry of France after the war of 1870. Germany exacted the payment of a sum equivalent to \$1,000,000,000, in addition to the cession of the rich provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. The credit of France was exhausted, but the peasants of France dug down into their wooden shoes, into old pewter teapots, under hearthstones and into old socks and produced the coin to take up the French bonds to pay the German indemnity. Besides being a surprise to the financiers of the world it was a finer example of patriotism than the eagerness with which the French people took up arms against Germany, for it is far easier to shed one's heart blood than it is to part with hoarded money.

It is said that Germany, instead of turning the billion of French gold into the general treasury, stored it in the castle of Spandau, to be used as a war fund, and it is this gold of the patriotic peasants of France that is being used to finance the German end of the war.

This arouses speculation as to what will happen when the war ends. War indemnities will probably be saddled on the shoulders of the loser, and if it is Germany the indemnity will be proportionate to the one she saddled on France over forty years ago. And, as happened after the Franco-Prussian war, the peasantry will have to dig down and find the coin. They will furnish the blood, which is perhaps of the least moment to them, and they will also furnish the treasure. But such is the devotion to country of these French, German and English peasants that not a Frenchman, not an Englishman, not a German of them all but will be proud, poor devils, to pour out freely their heart's blood and even their gold for flag and fatherland.

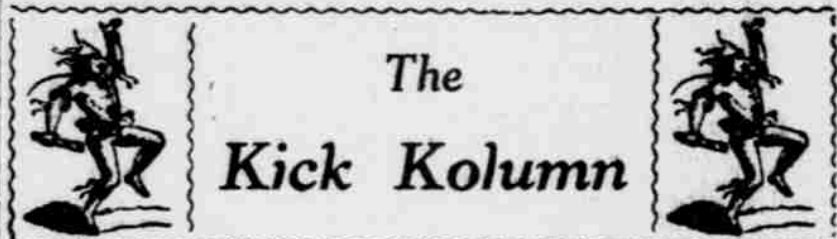
OUR EFFICIENT AMBASSADOR.

A refreshing story comes from Constantinople, by way of the London Chronicle. At the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and Turkey, the English colony in Constantinople hastened to flee. In the disorder the would-be refugees were menaced by mobs and neglected by distracted officials.

Gathered at the station for a special train that had been ordered women and children waited in terror for a whole day and night for permission to escape. The British ambassador had gone, leaving Ambassador Morgenthau in charge. At a late hour word came that Enver Pasha, Turkish minister of war and practical dictator of the empire, had curtly refused permission for the train to leave.

On the following morning, Ambassador Morgenthau sent a curt word to Enver Pasha that the train of refugees must go that day, or he would demand his passports and take the frightened people out on his own special train. The refugees went forward and Morgenthau remained.

There was no cable communication with Washington and the ambassador acted on his own judgment. He acted promptly and efficiently. The American people are justly proud of him.



The Kick Column

The Journal Miner wants it distinctly understood that it does not sanction or approve the communications published under this heading. Anyone is free to send in contributions, which will be published if the writer's name accompanies the same and no attempt is made to air personal grievances or "try cases through the newspaper." The discussion of public questions is invited in a rational way, but resort to abuse will result in the communication finding its way into the wastebasket.—Editor.

Editor Journal-Miner: I notice that you have published in your paper for some time an appeal from the public library board to the public for financial assistance for the continuance of the city library and the statement that if such assistance were not forthcoming that the institution would have to be closed the first of the year. I would respectfully call their attention to paragraphs 1925-1935 Revised Code of 1913 which provides as follows:

"The proper municipal authority of any incorporated city or town in this state, having a population exceeding five thousand inhabitants are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to levy annually a tax not to exceed one-half mill on each dollar, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in such city or town free public libraries and reading rooms, etc." The article goes on to provide fully for the administration of the affairs of such library or reading room. I am reliably informed that the population of the city of Prescott according to the last census exceeded five thousand by a few, hence our city is subject to the provision of this law.

A number of us have been looking into this matter and we are of the opinion that it is the duty of the city fathers to provide for the maintenance of our public library as much as it is their duty to provide for any other institution over which our city has jurisdiction.

FRANCES W. MUND.

A WOULD-BE CITIZEN.

WHITEHEAD AND FUND GOES TO FRICTION ARISES CORDOVA ARE SENTENCED HELP THOSE AFFLICTED OVER RANGE RIGHTS

ONE LANDED FROM FIVE YEARS TO LIFE AND THE OTHER FROM ONE YEAR TO TEN YEARS

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Two men were sentenced to the penitentiary and one man to ten days in the county jail by Judge Smith yesterday at a short session of the superior court, at which some probable business was also attended to.

Nemilio Cordova, convicted of an assault with attempt to kill Jerry Cain, of Jerome, drew a term of not less than five years and from that to his natural lifetime in the penitentiary, and G. E. Whitehead, convicted of having stabbed Ging Fong Wing with intent to kill in the Jerome jail got from one to ten years.

When Cordova was asked if he had anything to say for himself as to why sentence should not be passed he said: "Very well, if you sentence me I will take it with pleasure. I have nothing to say and am willing to take the sentence." This Mexican came within an ace of killing his victim, plunging a knife into his left lung to such an extent that with every breath blood would fairly fly from the wound.

G. E. Whitehead seemed sad and dejected and offered nothing for himself when sentenced.

Mr. Brady, his first name not being given even in the court papers, defaulted as a subpoenaed witness in the Whitehead case. He lives in Jerome. When the judge asked him to explain his action he said: "I got drunk and was sick two days. I had a job at the Snider road camp and quit it last Saturday to come here as a witness." He also said he had been in jail twice at Jerome and once in Bisbee, Arizona. Judge Smith gave him ten days in the county jail to think it all over.

Probate Business.

December 26th was the date fixed for a hearing on the petition of the administrator in the estate of L. M. Olden, who asked authority to sell some mining property which is among the holdings of the estate.

Mrs. Anna Voigt filed a petition asking that she be appointed as administratrix of the estate of her deceased husband, Herman Voigt, who recently committed suicide in Prescott.

The petition says that the property of the estate amounts to about three thousand dollars, including a house and lot in West Prescott valued at \$2,500, household furniture worth \$100, and a three-fourths interest in the Omega and Palestine mining claims. The only heirs to this estate besides the petitioner are two daughters, Vera, aged twelve years, and Helen, aged fifteen, January 2 was fixed as the date when the court will pass upon the application for letters of administration.

FINE IS SHOWING ON THE FAIRVIEW

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Lester Jackson, who arrived Monday from the War Eagle mining camp, near Crown King, reported that the Fairview, owned by Ed. Block of Prescott, was attracting very much attention, a three foot body of ore being exposed that indicated good values in gold.

This mine is the first north extension of the Nelson Block buying the group recently from A. R. Dickey and starting development the day following the closing of the deal.

Jackson also stated that development goes ahead on the War Eagle Gladiators, and he is well pleased with the showing made. It is his belief the Bradshaws will enter into a prominent rating in the very near future, and with the Connelly Electric reduction plant ready to operate a new era dawns.

ADMINISTRATOR DISCHARGED

(From Friday's Daily.)

The Commercial Trust & Savings Bank was yesterday discharged as administrator of the estate of Stephen Balog. With the petition for discharge was a certification that all the money and property of the estate had been distributed to the two heirs, Stephens and Elizabeth Balog, parents of the deceased. The parents live in Austria-Hungary, and the funds of the estate, \$1,500 were sent to the Austria-Hungarian vice consul who returned a receipt for the same in which the distribution was noted.

PLENTY OF FEED.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

T. A. Collaps, the rangeman of the Santa Maria country, was a business visitor to the city yesterday, and reported the finest feed ever known, and cattlemen will experience the best winter in very many years. "There will be no repetition of last year, in buying hay in Phoenix to save the stock from perishing from hunger," he says.

RED CROSS SEALS FURNISHED BY MANY PRECOTT FIRMS; HELP TO FIGHT WHITE PLAGUE

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Mrs. Nathan Levy, president of the Associated Charities Association in Prescott, is very anxious to have a large number of Red Cross stamps sold here during the holidays. She has placed these stamps in the hands of the following business houses for sale, and desires the public to take the present opportunity to help swell a fund which is for the purpose of helping those afflicted with tuberculosis in this country:

B. B. Store.
Mrs. Tregellas.
Mrs. Heinie.
Timmerhoff's Drug Store.
Acker's Book Store.

Two years ago \$150 worth of these seals were sold in Prescott, and last year during the holidays there was sold \$100 worth. From reports so far the sale of the stamps is not so large this year as last year. The stamps cost but one cent, and there is scarcely a person in the city who is able to mail Christmas presents to all but who is also able to place one of these seals on each package and thereby help forward one of the most worthy movements even launched in this city. And many people are able to place more than one stamp to a package. It should be remembered that a certain per centage of the proceeds of these stamps is retained in the field where they are sold for the aid of tubercular cases at home. The remainder is divided between the state and national branches of the tubercular society, every penny going out on a mission of the greatest possible good to suffering humanity. A Christmas package bearing one or more of these seals is a notification to the friend or relative receiving the same that the giver is also contributing to a worthy cause, and makes the present that much more valuable and appreciated. Every one of the stamps, \$150 worth, received in Prescott should be disposed of during the Christmas period. Mrs. Levy says that the society is helping to keep those who are unable to work in comfort, some are kept in the hospitals, while others afflicted with the white plague and able to work at all are provided with employment.

TWO MONTHS IN PRISON AND \$100 FINE

(From Sunday's Daily.)

One hundred dollars fine and two months in the county jail was the sentence pronounced on Jim Mahone the Hualapai Indian who was convicted of having killed an antelope in the hills near Seligman, November 15, yesterday morning by Judge Smith. Mahone paid the fine and the judge suspended the jail sentence.

The procedure was accompanied by an amusing incident. Judge Smith took occasion to reprimand the aged Indian scout before passing judgment, telling him that he had perjured himself on the witness stand, according to the evidence of all the other witnesses, that it was a shame for one who had such an enviable pioneer reputation and so many brave deeds to his credit to do such a serious thing. He then told Mahone that he should pay the fine named and be imprisoned in the county jail, but that he would suspend the jail sentence, asking the Indian if he had any money with which to pay the fine. Mahone grunted "yes" as he reached into his stocking and produced fifty dollars in gold and laid it before Deputy Clerk Jones. Then he motioned for his squaw, who was in the room, to come forward with the other fifty dollars, and she commenced to swear and rave in her native language, protesting bitterly and yelling, "Hualapai Jim, heap liar," over and over again. Hualapai Jim was the Indian responsible for the arrest and conviction of her husband. Finally the squaw, in a rage of passion fairly threw an old purse at Mahone which contained the balance of the needed money, and left the room mumbling something in an incoherent manner.

This case cost the Indian \$175 counting the fee he paid his attorney. Had he pleaded guilty in the first place it is thought by officials that he would have escaped with less than one-half this expense.

The peculiarity of the case is that it cost the county approximately one hundred dollars, and the county gets none of the fine. Fifty dollars of

CATTLE AND SHEEP WILL NOT MIX AND TWO CASES OF TRESPASS ARE TRIED AT MAYER

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Arrivals from Mayer yesterday brought news of the trial of two interesting trespass cases, wherein the sheep of Campbell & Francis, of Coconino county were alleged to have invaded territory occupied by cattlemen, and in the trials that followed, the sheep owners lost.

The suits were based on criminal grounds, and were instituted by R. C. Burmister and Ralph K. Fisher, as complainants against Thomas Sanchez, the herder of Campbell & Francis. It was contended by Burmister that these animals had been driven onto his patented land in Agua Fria valley, as well had they grazed along his irrigating ditch and on his pasture lands. The trial was heard before a jury of six, James McCray, Jake Whitney, John Martin, Ed. Rogers, B. C. Jones, and Ed. I. Long, all business men and not interested in the livestock business. They returned a verdict of guilty against Sanchez and a fine of \$25 was imposed.

The case of Fisher against Sanchez took place before Judge M. T. Knapp and the likewise found Sanchez guilty, affixing the penalty at the same amount. The same issues were involved in the latter case. D. M. Francis of the sheep firm was present, and through his attorneys gave notice of appeal to the Superior court. Assistant County Attorney J. H. Morgan represented the state.

These trials, the first ever known of their kind in the county, attracted considerable comment, and brought out the well known fact that cattle will not graze where sheep have been ranging. It was established that sheep and goats are capable of taking care of themselves on the range and will mingle with cattle and graze with them. The hostility of the two breeds, so far as cattle are to be concerned, was fully aired, and it was on this condition the verdicts were rendered against the men who own the sheep, and who had trespassed the domain occupied by the cattlemen.

LOSES FINGERS IN MILL ACCIDENT

(From Friday's Daily.)

An Austrian employe of the Consolidated at Humboldt, by the name of Joe Teasch, sustained quite a serious accident in the concentrating mill on Wednesday night, when his right hand was caught in the steel facing of the belt of the flywheel, and three fingers were so badly injured that amputation was necessary. His hand was also badly crushed. His presence of mind and quick action saved him a horrible fate, as it is quite probable that had he not appreciated his perilous position, his body would have been drawn into the big flywheel.

HANDY WITH PEN; LANDS IN JAIL

(From Friday's Daily.)

George Cooper, a former employe of the Consolidated at Humboldt, is thinking it all over in the county jail, and will have fifty days to consider his wayward life in issuing orders on the company without authority. Cooper had a mania for securing merchandise, but after his pen got to wiggling, his career was cut short. He got the goods and later he got into Justice Mowday's grist mill when he was grouted to a pulp, being fined \$50 or that many days in the county jail. Cooper was leaving the county when captured. He had no available cash on hand, and hence he comes to wait his sentence.

WILL WAIT TILL SPRING.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The French claim advances at various points on the western battle front and the belief prevails that when the moment is ripe an aggressive allied movement will start with the idea of cleaning out the Germans. It is not thought the start will be made before spring.

The fine dots to the state and fifty to James Rothwell, the game warden, who secured the conviction. The county pays the fees of all the witnesses for the defense, while Rothwell must settle with the witnesses for the prosecution. Ordinarily there would have been no fees to pay by the county, but Mahone's squaw was a witness and drew eight dollars under the indigent provision of the statutes.

Witness in Jail.

A man named Brady, of Jerome, who was subpoenaed as a witness for the state in the Whitehead case and failed to put in an appearance was brought to the county jail yesterday on a writ of attachment and will be sentenced for contempt of court by Judge Smith in a few days.